

Unit 2 Revision

1. What is a disease?
 - a. a medical condition that stops the body from working normally
 - b. the disruption of the normal functions of the body because of the presence of a disease
2. What is a disorder?
 - a. a medical condition that stops the body from working normally
 - b. the disruption of the normal functions of the body because of the presence of a disease
3. What can disease cause?
 - a. pain in the body
 - b. parts of the body to stop working
 - c. in some cases, death
 - d. All of the above
4. Any part or of the body can be affected by diseases
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. What does sign mean?
 - a. evidence of a disease that can be seen by others, such as a skin rash or a cough
 - b. a feeling or physical change experienced by the patient, such as pain
6. What does symptom mean?
 - a. evidence of a disease that can be seen by others, such as a skin rash or a cough
 - b. a feeling or physical change experienced by the patient, such as pain
7. What does communicable mean?
 - a. cannot be passed from one person to another.
 - b. can be passed or spread from one person to another.
8. What does non-communicable mean?
 - a. cannot be passed from one person to another.
 - b. can be passed or spread from one person to another
9. Put the disease in the correct boxes for communicable and non-communicable:

Communicable	Non-communicable

Flu	Hypertension	Gastroenteritis	Malaria
Multiple sclerosis	Heart disease	Epilepsy	Pneumonia

10. What does acute mean?
- last a short length of time, usually less than three months
 - last a long time and sometimes they last for a person's whole life.
11. What does chronic mean?
- last a short length of time, usually less than three months
 - last a long time and sometimes they last for a person's whole life
12. Put the disease in the correct boxes for acute and chronic:

Acute	Chronic

Fever	Common cold	Arthritis	Pneumonia
Asthma	Allergies	Flu	Diabetes

13. What is the musculoskeletal system?
- system of vessels and organs through which blood flows
 - protects the body from illness and disease
 - sends signals all around the body so that it can respond to stimulation
 - provides the structure of the body and allows the body to move
 - responsible for breathing
 - breaks down the food that we eat in the body
14. What is the nervous system?
- system of vessels and organs through which blood flows
 - protects the body from illness and disease
 - sends signals all around the body so that it can respond to stimulation
 - provides the structure of the body and allows the body to move
 - responsible for breathing
 - breaks down the food that we eat in the body
15. What is the respiratory system?
- system of vessels and organs through which blood flows
 - protects the body from illness and disease
 - sends signals all around the body so that it can respond to stimulation
 - provides the structure of the body and allows the body to move
 - responsible for breathing
 - breaks down the food that we eat in the body

16. What is the digestive system?

- a. system of vessels and organs through which blood flows
- b. protects the body from illness and disease
- c. sends signals all around the body so that it can respond to stimulation
- d. provides the structure of the body and allows the body to move
- e. responsible for breathing
- f. breaks down the food that we eat in the body

17. What is the circulatory system?

- a. system of vessels and organs through which blood flows
- b. protects the body from illness and disease
- c. sends signals all around the body so that it can respond to stimulation
- d. provides the structure of the body and allows the body to move
- e. responsible for breathing
- f. breaks down the food that we eat in the body

18. What is the immune system?

- a. system of vessels and organs through which blood flows
- b. protects the body from illness and disease
- c. sends signals all around the body so that it can respond to stimulation
- d. provides the structure of the body and allows the body to move
- e. responsible for breathing
- f. breaks down the food that we eat in the body

19. Write down 2 Conditions that affect the musculoskeletal system

- a.
- b.

20. What is arthritis?

21. Who does arthritis affect?

- a. More women than men
- b. Adults over the age of 65
- c. All of the above

22. List 2 signs or symptoms of arthritis

- a.
- b.

23. Arthritis can be managed by:

- a. Medication
- b. Doing nothing
- c. Doing lots of exercise

24. What is Osteoporosis?

25. Who does osteoporosis affect?

- a. More women than men
- b. Middle-aged people
- c. All of the above

26. Osteoporosis can be managed by:

- a. Drinking fizzy drinks
- b. Eating Calcium and vitamin D
- c. Running
- d. Doing nothing
- e. A and D
- f. B and C

27. What is sarcopenia?

28. Who does sarcopenia affect?

- a. Under 50
- b. Over 75
- c. Children

29. What is the treatment for sarcopenia?

30. What is the nervous system is made up of

- a. Stomach and heart
- b. Brain and heart
- c. Brain and spinal cord

31. There are two parts of the nervous system, what are they? (PNS and CNS)

- a.
- b.

32. Name 2 Conditions affecting the nervous system

- a.

33. What is Epilepsy?

34. What are the signs and symptoms of Parkinson's? (give 2)

- a.
- b.

35. Is there a cure for Parkinson's?

- a. Yes
- b. No

36. Who does Alzheimer's disease affect?

- a. Before 65
- b. After 65
- c. Anyone

37. List 2 main parts of the respiratory system

- a.
- b.

38. What is the treatment for Asthma?

39. What is Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?

40. Who does Pneumonia affect?

- a. Only men
- b. Only women
- c. Anyone

41. Write down 2 main parts of the digestive system

- a.
- b.

42. What is gastroenteritis?

- a. inflammation-causing disorders
- b. difficulty digesting certain foods
- c. difficulty passing stools
- d. infection of the intestines

43. What is food intolerance?
- a. inflammation-causing disorders
 - b. difficulty digesting certain foods
 - c. difficulty passing stools
 - d. infection of the intestines

44. What is inflammatory bowel disease
- a. inflammation-causing disorders
 - b. difficulty digesting certain foods
 - c. difficulty passing stools
 - d. infection of the intestines

45. What does the circulatory system do?
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46. What do the arteries do?
- a. take blood back to the heart
 - b. deliver oxygen and nutrients from the blood to the tissues in the body
 - c. take blood away from the heart

47. What do the Veins do?
- a. take blood back to the heart
 - b. deliver oxygen and nutrients from the blood to the tissues in the body
 - c. take blood away from the heart

48. What do the capillaries do?
- a. take blood back to the heart
 - b. deliver oxygen and nutrients from the blood to the tissues in the body
 - c. take blood away from the heart

49. What is hypertension?
- a. a narrowing of the arteries
 - b. high blood pressure
 - c. poor blood flow or bleeding in the brain

50. What is atherosclerosis?
- a. a narrowing of the arteries
 - b. high blood pressure
 - c. poor blood flow or bleeding in the brain

51. What is a stroke?
- a. a narrowing of the arteries
 - b. high blood pressure
 - c. poor blood flow or bleeding in the brain

52. What does the immune system do?

53. What is multiple sclerosis?

- a. A condition affecting the joints
- b. A condition affecting the nervous system

54. What is arthritis?

- a. A condition affecting the joints
- b. A condition affecting the nervous system

55. What is MS (Multiple sclerosis)

- a. autoimmune disease of the brain and spinal cord.
- b. the immune system reacts to a substance such as dust, animal hair, or a type of food.

56. What is an allergy

- a. autoimmune disease of the brain and spinal cord.
- b. the immune system reacts to a substance such as dust, animal hair, or a type of food.

57. What is the name for a severe allergic reaction?
